



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1992

AT
202-514-2007
(TDD) 202-514-1888

ANTITRUST INDICTMENT NAMES 12 AS DEFENDANTS

WASHINGTON, D.D. -- The Department of Justice said a federal grand jury has indicted six corporations and six individuals on antitrust violations, charging they conspired to fix prices of moving services in transporting household goods between the Philippines and the United States.

The indictment, returned in U.S. District Court in San Francisco Wednesday, charged the defendants with a felony violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

Named in the indictment were Tucor International Inc.; Tucor Industries Inc., doing business as Tucor Moving & Storage; Patrick B. Boll, president and part owner of Tucor International and managing director of Tucor Industries; Dale C. Bailey, executive vice president of Tucor Industries; Luzon Moving & Storage Corporation; George Schulze Sr., chairman and owner of Luzon Moving; George Schulze Jr., president of Luzon Moving; Philippine-American Moving & Storage Corporation; D.M. Nazareno & Sons Inc.; Arturo G. (Douglas) Nazareno, vice president of D.M. Nazareno; Apex Moving & Storage Corporation; Jose C. Singson, president, managing director and part owner of Apex Moving.

Charles A. James, Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, said Boll and Bailey are U.S.

(MORE)

citizens; the other individuals Philippine citizens. Tucor International is headquartered in Burlingame, California; the other corporate defendants are headquartered in the Philippines.

The indictment said the defendants suppressed competition by fixing prices of moving services provided in the Philippines to U.S. freight forwarders contracting with the Department of Defense (DOD) to transport household goods between the Philippines and the United States. The conspiracy began at least as early as October 1990 and continued at least until March 1991.

James said the charges resulted from a federal grand jury investigation conducted by the Antitrust Division and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service of the DOD.

The maximum penalty for a corporation convicted under the Sherman Act for a violation occurring after November 16, 1990, is a fine that is the greatest of \$10 million, twice the pecuniary gain derived from the crime or twice the pecuniary loss caused to the victims of the crime.

The maximum penalty for an individual convicted under the Sherman Act for a violation occurring after November 16, 1990, is three years in prison and a fine that is the greatest of \$350,000, twice the pecuniary gain derived from the crime or twice the pecuniary loss caused to the victims of the crime.

###